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DATE: Thursday, June 30, 2005

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DB=PGPB,USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ

<input type="checkbox"/>	L7	L4 and floral	66
<input type="checkbox"/>	L6	L4 and second generation	105
<input type="checkbox"/>	L5	L4 and common germline	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	L4	L3 and (excis\$)	1120
<input type="checkbox"/>	L3	L2 and activat\$	1600
<input type="checkbox"/>	L2	L1 and site specific	1704
<input type="checkbox"/>	L1	plant and recombinase	3187

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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NEWS	4	FEB 28	BABS - Current-awareness alerts (SDIs) available
NEWS	5	MAR 02	GBFULL: New full-text patent database on STN
NEWS	6	MAR 03	REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY - Sequence annotations enhanced
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NEWS	9	MAR 22	Original IDE display format returns to REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY
NEWS	10	MAR 22	PATDPASPC - New patent database available
NEWS	11	MAR 22	REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY enhanced with experimental property tags
NEWS	12	APR 04	EPPFULL enhanced with additional patent information and new fields
NEWS	13	APR 04	EMBASE - Database reloaded and enhanced
NEWS	14	APR 18	New CAS Information Use Policies available online
NEWS	15	APR 25	Patent searching, including current-awareness alerts (SDIs), based on application date in CA/CAPLUS and USPATFULL/USPAT2 may be affected by a change in filing date for U.S. applications.
NEWS	16	APR 28	Improved searching of U.S. Patent Classifications for U.S. patent records in CA/CAPLUS
NEWS	17	MAY 23	GBFULL enhanced with patent drawing images
NEWS	18	MAY 23	REGISTRY has been enhanced with source information from CHEMCATS
NEWS	19	JUN 06	STN Patent Forums to be held in June 2005
NEWS	20	JUN 06	The Analysis Edition of STN Express with Discover! (Version 8.0 for Windows) now available
NEWS	21	JUN 13	RUSSIAPAT: New full-text patent database on STN
NEWS	22	JUN 13	FRFULL enhanced with patent drawing images
NEWS	23	JUN 20	MEDICONF to be removed from STN
NEWS	24	JUN 27	MARPAT displays enhanced with expanded G-group definitions and text labels
NEWS EXPRESS			JUNE 13 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.0, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 13 JUNE 2005
NEWS HOURS			STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
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NEWS LOGIN			Welcome Banner and News Items
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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:19:21 ON 30 JUN 2005

=> file agricola caplus biosis
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.21	0.21

FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 13:19:28 ON 30 JUN 2005

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:19:28 ON 30 JUN 2005
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FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 13:19:28 ON 30 JUN 2005
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=> s recombinase and plant?
L1 548 RECOMBINASE AND PLANT?

=> s l1 and excis?
L2 143 L1 AND EXCIS?

=> l2 and (marker or transgene)
L2 IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> s l2 and (marker or transgene)
L3 80 L2 AND (MARKER OR TRANSGENE)

=> dup rem l3
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L3
L4 56 DUP REM L3 (24 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-10 ti

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
TI Heat shock-regulated site-specific **excision** of extraneous DNA in
transgenic **plants**

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2
TI Restoring full pollen fertility in transgenic male-sterile tobacco
(Nicotiana tabacum L.) by Cre-mediated site-specific recombination

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI Transformation vector for the production of transgenic **plants**
containing a single copy **transgene** at high frequency

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI **Plant** transformation vector for allowing removal of
marker gene

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI Generating **marker**-free transgenic **plants** by transient
expression of site-specific **recombinase** gene

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI Removal of heterologous sequences, such as selectable **marker**
genes, from plastid genome by transiently expressed site-specific
recombinases in higher **plants**

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 56 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
TI A new Cre/lox system for deletion of selectable **marker** gene.

L4 ANSWER 8 OF 56 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
 TI A set of loxP **marker** cassettes for cre-mediated multiple gene
 disruption in *Schizosaccharomyces pombe*.

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 56 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National
 Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States
 of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved.
 (2005) on STN DUPLICATE 3

TI PVX-Cre-mediated **marker** gene elimination from transgenic
plants.

L4 ANSWER 10 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 TI Site-specific DNA integration into **plant** genomes by introducing
 att recognition sites into target DNA and supplying modified λ
 integrase complex

=> d ab

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
 AB Authors have developed a heat shock-inducible, site-specific DNA
excision system in transgenic **plants** mediated by the
 Cre/loxP DNA recombination system. The heat shock-inducible promoter,
 HSP81-1, tightly controlled the expression of the Cre **recombinase**
 . Upon induction by heat shock, extraneous sequences (the selectable
marker, the undesirable bar gene, NLS, Cre, and HSP flanked by two
 loxP sites) were **excised** from the tobacco genome, leading to
 activation of the downstream GUS reporter gene. Genetic and mol. analyses
 indicate that the system is tightly controlled, showing high-efficiency
 inducible DNA **excision** in 17 transgenic lines. This system
 provides a highly reliable method for the removal of sequences that have
 fulfilled their duties in the generation of transgenic **plants**,
 thus creating transgenic **plants** free from useless exogenous DNA.

=> d 4 ab

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 AB Described is a vector for transformation of **plants** containing
 regulated by a DNA sequence comprising P1, an expression regulatory
 sequence and a target gene regulated by P1 and the expression regulatory
 sequence, a DNA sequence comprising P2, an expression regulatory gene
 regulated by P2, P3, the expression regulatory sequence as described
 above, and a gene of an enzyme catalyzing a **excising** reaction
 which is regulated by P3 and the expression regulatory sequence as
 described above. Use of the vector for generating transgenic
plants, particularly sterile **plants**. is claimed. P1
 stands for a promoter showing an activity in at least a callus and a
plant tissue in which the target gene is to be expressed; P2
 stands for a promoter showing an activity at least in a callus; and P3
 stands for a promoter showing an activity in a **plant** tissue in
 which P1 and P2 show no activity. This DNA sequence is **excised**
 when the gene of an enzyme catalyzing a **excising** reaction is
 expressed. A site-specific recombination system (R/RS) with the
recombinase (R) gene, can be used. P1 and P2 are promoters
 regulating the expression of Arabidopsis PISTILLATA (PI), APETALA1 (AP1),
 APETALA2 (AP2), AGAMOUS (AG), LEAFY (LFY), SEPALLATA3 (SEP3) genes, or
 tobacco TA29 promoter. P3 is a **plant** histone H3 promoter,
 histone H4 promoter, or a promoter regulating the expression of SHOOT
 MERISTEMLESS (STM) or CUP-SHAPED COTYLEDON (CUC) gene. The target gene
 codes for Bax, RNase, protease, or DAM methylase. The expression
 regulatory sequence is an operator, and the expression regulatory gene
 codes for an operator binding protein. Transformation of tobacco
 (*Nicotiana tabacum*) with the vector is described.

=> d 11-20 ti

L4 ANSWER 11 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 TI Method of controlling site-specific recombination using split intein-mediated protein splicing

L4 ANSWER 12 OF 56 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2005) on STN DUPLICATE 4
 TI Cre/lox-mediated **marker** gene **excision** in transgenic maize (*Zea mays* L.) **plants**.

L4 ANSWER 13 OF 56 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
 TI New disruption cassettes for rapid gene disruption and **marker** rescue in the yeast *Yarrowia lipolytica*.

L4 ANSWER 14 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 TI Rare instances of Cre-mediated deletion product maintained in transgenic wheat

L4 ANSWER 15 OF 56 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
 TI A simple Cre-loxP method for chromosomal N-terminal tagging of essential and non-essential *Schizosaccharomyces pombe* genes.

L4 ANSWER 16 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 5
 TI A Self-**Excising** Cre **Recombinase** Allows Efficient Recombination of Multiple Ectopic Heterospecific Lox Sites in Transgenic Tobacco

L4 ANSWER 17 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 TI Use of integrases to promote the insertion of foreign DNA into the plastid genome

L4 ANSWER 18 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 TI Two site-specific recombination system for **excising transgene** from **plant** leading to reduction of transmission of **transgene**

L4 ANSWER 19 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 TI Self-**excising** polynucleotides containing the ϕ C31 **recombinase** gene for use in dicot and monocot **plants**

L4 ANSWER 20 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 TI Inducible expression constructs for site-specific **recombinase** genes and their use in regulated **excision** of transforming DNA from **plant** genomes with selection of transformed **plants**

=> d 18 so

L4 ANSWER 18 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 38 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2

=> d 18 pi

L4 ANSWER 18 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002016624	A1	20020228	WO 2000-SG124	20000825
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				

RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL,
PT, SE

CA 2419646	AA	20020228	CA 2000-2419646	20000825
AU 2000070487	A5	20020304	AU 2000-70487	20000825
EP 1313865	A1	20030528	EP 2000-959109	20000825

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL

BR 2000017326	A	20030624	BR 2000-17326	20000825
ZA 2003002291	A	20040216	ZA 2003-2291	20030324

=> d 18 ab

L4 ANSWER 18 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AB The invention provides a method for two site-specific recombination in **plant** cells that can be used for **excising** DNA sequences encoding a **transgene**, at a specific developmental stage. The two site-specific recombination system allows for the construction of transgenic **plants** that contain genes whose genetic transmission through reproduction can be regulated. The invention also provides DNA constructs and vectors that can be used to transform **plant** material that allows for the said two-site specific recombination. The invention relates that the DNA constructs/plasmids may contain: (a) DNA sequences encoding a **transgene** linked to a **plant**-specific promoter and flanked by sequences recognized by a first site-specific **recombinase**, and (b) DNA sequences for said first site-specific **recombinase** gene linked to a transient promoter, wherein gene and promoter are separated by a blocking sequence and sequences recognized by a second **recombinase**. The invention also relates that the DNA constructs/plasmids may also include a third DNA sequence encoding the second site-specific **recombinase** gene, linked to a **plant**-specific promoter. The invention further relates that the two site-specific recombination system may be contained in one transgenic **plant**, or may be contained in two **plants** that are crossed. The invention further provides **plant** cells, **plant** tissues and **plant** seed transformed with said DNA constructs/plasmids. The invention specifically discloses the use of DNA sequences encoding the FLP and Cre recombinases, which are specific for the FRT and lox sequences, resp. The invention also discloses the use of DNA sequences encoding the SPL and atDMC1 promoters.

=> d 20 so

L4 ANSWER 20 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
SO PCT Int. Appl., 29 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

=> d 20 pi

L4 ANSWER 20 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002012474	A2	20020214	WO 2001-DE2511	20010704
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
DE 10038573	A1	20020221	DE 2000-10038573	20000803
AU 2001079561	A5	20020218	AU 2001-79561	20010704

=> d 21-30 ti

- L4 ANSWER 21 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI Methods for the controlled, automatic **excision** of heterologous DNA from transgenic **plants** and DNA-**excising** gene cassettes for use therein
- L4 ANSWER 22 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI Site-specific recombination of genes for gene stacking in **plant** and animal chromosomes using bacteriophage ϕ C31 irreversible and Cre reversible recombinases
- L4 ANSWER 23 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI Molecular control of **transgene** escape by a repressible **excision** system using controlled **recombinase** expression
- L4 ANSWER 24 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 6
TI **Excision** of selectable **marker** genes from transgenic **plants**
- L4 ANSWER 25 OF 56 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2005) on STN DUPLICATE 7
TI Cre/lox site-specific recombination controls the **excision** of a **transgene** from the rice genome.
- L4 ANSWER 26 OF 56 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
TI Site-specific targeting of exogenous DNA into the genome of *Candida albicans* using the FLP **recombinase**.
- L4 ANSWER 27 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 8
TI Nontransgenic crops from transgenic **plants**
- L4 ANSWER 28 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI VirB/D4-dependent protein translocation from *Agrobacterium* into **plant** cells
- L4 ANSWER 29 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI Inducible expression constructs for site-specific **recombinase** genes and their use in regulated **excision** of transforming DNA from **plant** genomes
- L4 ANSWER 30 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI New Ti plasmid derivatives for *Agrobacterium*-mediated transformation of crop **plants** using oncogenes instead of antibiotic resistance markers

=> d 21 ab

- L4 ANSWER 21 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AB As disclosed herein, the present invention is directed to unique gene cassettes, and methods for their use, wherein the gene cassettes comprise multifunctional transgenic DNA sequences that completely, or nearly completely, **excise** themselves from the genome of **plants** into which they are introduced. The **excision** process is triggered in response to specific internal or external stimuli by means of **excision/recombinase** systems in unique combinations and orientations within the multifunctional transgenic sequences. Complete, or nearly complete, removal of the heterologous DNA significantly reduces the possibility of uncontrolled propagation of the transgenic species and may, more importantly, permit crops produced from transgenic **plants** to be co-mingled with non-transgenic crops for marketing purposes.

=> d 21 pi

L4	ANSWER 21 OF 56	CAPLUS	COPYRIGHT 2005	ACS on STN	
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002010415	A2	20020207	WO 2001-US23794	20010727
	WO 2002010415	A3	20020620		
	W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
	CA 2416584	AA	20020207	CA 2001-2416584	20010727
	US 2002124280	A1	20020905	US 2001-916780	20010727
	EP 1307570	A2	20030507	EP 2001-956026	20010727
	R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR			
	BR 2001013026	A	20030715	BR 2001-13026	20010727

=> d 21 pi

L4	ANSWER 21 OF 56	CAPLUS	COPYRIGHT 2005	ACS on STN	
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002010415	A2	20020207	WO 2001-US23794	20010727
	WO 2002010415	A3	20020620		
	W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
	CA 2416584	AA	20020207	CA 2001-2416584	20010727
	US 2002124280	A1	20020905	US 2001-916780	20010727
	EP 1307570	A2	20030507	EP 2001-956026	20010727
	R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR			
	BR 2001013026	A	20030715	BR 2001-13026	20010727

=> d 22 pi

L4	ANSWER 22 OF 56	CAPLUS	COPYRIGHT 2005	ACS on STN	
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002008409	A2	20020131	WO 2001-US23049	20010723
	WO 2002008409	A3	20030313		
	W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
	CA 2416701	AA	20020131	CA 2001-2416701	20010723
	AU 2001077076	A5	20020205	AU 2001-77076	20010723
	US 2002123145	A1	20020905	US 2001-911088	20010723
	EP 1309709	A2	20030514	EP 2001-954856	20010723

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR

BR 2001012633	A	20030916	BR 2001-12633	20010723
JP 2004504055	T2	20040212	JP 2002-513893	20010723
ZA 2003000512	A	20040122	ZA 2003-512	20030120
US 2005009182	A1	20050113	US 2004-913085	20040806

=> d 24 ab

L4 ANSWER 24 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 6
AB A review. Selectable **marker** genes are required to ensure the efficient genetic modification of crops. Economic incentives and safety concerns have prompted the development of several strategies (site-specific recombination, homologous recombination, transposition, and co-transformation) to eliminate these genes from the genome after they have fulfilled their purpose. Recently, chemical inducible site-specific **recombinase** systems have emerged as valuable tools for efficiently regulating the **excision** of transgenes when their expression is no longer required. The implementation of these strategies in crops and their further improvement will help to expedite widespread public acceptance of agricultural biotechnol.

=> d 24 so

L4 ANSWER 24 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 6
SO Nature Biotechnology (2002), 20(6), 575-580
CODEN: NABIF9; ISSN: 1087-0156

=> d 29 pi

L4	ANSWER 29 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN				
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	----	-----	-----	-----
PI	WO 2001088164	A1	20011122	WO 2001-DE780	20010228
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	DE 10024740	A1	20011129	DE 2000-10024740	20000519
	AU 2001046363	A5	20011126	AU 2001-46363	20010228

=> d 31-40 ti

L4 ANSWER 31 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI Inducible site-specific recombination for the activation and removal of transgenes in transgenic **plants**

L4 ANSWER 32 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI Methods for conditional **transgene** expression and trait removal in **plants**

L4 ANSWER 33 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 9
TI FLP/FRT-mediated restoration of normal phenotypes and clonal sectors formation in rolC transgenic tobacco

L4 ANSWER 34 OF 56 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
TI Efficient elimination of selectable **marker** genes from the plastid genome by the CRE-lox site-specific recombination system.

L4 ANSWER 35 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 10
 TI Chemical-regulated, site-specific DNA **excision** in transgenic **plants**

L4 ANSWER 36 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 11
 TI Embryonal recombination and germline inheritance of recombined FRT loci mediated by constitutively expressed FLP in tobacco

L4 ANSWER 37 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 12
 TI A **recombinase**-mediated transcriptional induction system in transgenic **plants**

L4 ANSWER 38 OF 56 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2005) on STN DUPLICATE 13
 TI A transformation vector for the production of **marker**-free transgenic **plants** containing a single copy **transgene** at high frequency.

L4 ANSWER 39 OF 56 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
 TI Exploring redundancy in the yeast genome: An improved strategy for use of the cre-loxP system.

L4 ANSWER 40 OF 56 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
 TI A novel strategy for constructing N-terminal chromosomal fusions to green fluorescent protein in the yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*.

=> d 31 so

L4 ANSWER 31 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 26 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2

=> d 31 pi

L4	ANSWER 31 OF 56	CAPLUS	COPYRIGHT 2005	ACS on STN	
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2001040492	A2	20010607	WO 2000-US42086	20001113
	WO 2001040492	A3	20020207		
	W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
	US 6723896	B1	20040420	US 1999-439534	19991112
	CA 2391312	AA	20010607	CA 2000-2391312	20001113
	EP 1232275	A2	20020821	EP 2000-992497	20001113
	R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR			
	AU 779690	B2	20050203	AU 2001-45054	20001113
	US 2004143874	A1	20040722	US 2004-755275	20040113

=> d 32 pi

L4	ANSWER 32 OF 56	CAPLUS	COPYRIGHT 2005	ACS on STN	
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

PI	WO 2001036595	A2	20010525	WO 2000-US31600	20001116
	WO 2001036595	A3	20020124		
	W: AU, BR, CA, HU, IL, JP, KR, MX, NZ, PL, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
	US 6632980	B1	20031014	US 1999-442021	19991117
	CA 2359758	AA	20010525	CA 2000-2359758	20001116
	BR 2000008910	A	20020129	BR 2000-8910	20001116
	EP 1200617	A2	20020502	EP 2000-986220	20001116
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR				
	JP 2003514521	T2	20030422	JP 2001-538474	20001116
	NZ 513219	A	20040326	NZ 2000-513219	20001116

=> d 35 pi

L4 ANSWER 35 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 10

=> d 35 so

L4 ANSWER 35 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 10
SO Nature Biotechnology (2001), 19(2), 157-161
CODEN: NABIF9; ISSN: 1087-0156

=> d 37 pi

L4 ANSWER 37 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 12

=> d 37 so

L4 ANSWER 37 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 12
SO Plant Molecular Biology (2001), 45(1), 41-49
CODEN: PMBIDB; ISSN: 0167-4412

=> d 41- 50 ti

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 17 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):n

=> d 41-50 ti

L4 ANSWER 41 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI Recombinational cloning using nucleic acids having recombination sites

L4 ANSWER 42 OF 56 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on
STN
TI Somatic and germinal inheritance of an FLP-mediated deletion in transgenic tobacco.

L4 ANSWER 43 OF 56 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on
STN
TI Host-induced, stage-specific virulence gene activation in Candida albicans during infection.

L4 ANSWER 44 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 14
TI pBECKS2000: a novel plasmid series for the facile creation of complex binary vectors, which incorporates "clean-gene" facilities

L4 ANSWER 45 OF 56 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2005) on STN DUPLICATE 15
TI Selectable **marker**-free transgenic **plants** without sexual crossing: transient expression of cre **recombinase** and use

of a conditional lethal dominant gene.

- L4 ANSWER 46 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI Regulated **excision** of a target gene from the transformation vector in the recipient cell using a site-specific **recombinase**
- L4 ANSWER 47 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI Use of the Cre/loxP system in site-specific recombination in **plant** cells
- L4 ANSWER 48 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI **Recombinase** systems in **plants**
- L4 ANSWER 49 OF 56 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
TI A new efficient gene disruption cassette for repeated use in budding yeast.
- L4 ANSWER 50 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI Inducible ternary control of **transgene** expression and cell ablation in *Drosophila*

=> d 46 ab

- L4 ANSWER 46 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AB A method of site-specific **excision** of a target gene from a transformation vector using a site-specific **recombinase** is described. This allows the transformation of the target organism with the removal of a selectable **marker** carried by the vector. **Excision** can be regulated or constitutive depending upon the promoter regulating the **recombinase** gene. As a result the same selectable **marker** can be used in a number of sequential transformations. The method can be generally used to regulate **transgene** expression in genetically-manipulated organisms, for example to promote differentiation, de-differentiation, or any unidirectional developmental shift of a target cell which requires the time-specific expression of a particular gene. The method is particularly suited to the promotion of specific organogeneses in **plants** using organogenesis-promoting transgenes, wherein the organs which subsequently develop in said **plants** are genetically transformed with a desired gene but lack organogenesis-promoting transgenes. The use flp/frt and cre/loxP recombination systems in tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*) is demonstrated.

=> d 36 so

- L4 ANSWER 36 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 11
S0 Euphytica (2001), 121(2), 145-156
CODEN: EUPHAA; ISSN: 0014-2336

=> d 46 so

- L4 ANSWER 46 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
S0 PCT Int. Appl., 85 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

=> d 46 pi

- L4 ANSWER 46 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
- | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|--|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| WO 9737012 | A1 | 19971009 | WO 1997-AU197 | 19970327 |
| W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, | | | | |

LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL,
PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ,
VN, YU, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB,
GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN,
ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

CA 2250111	AA	19971009	CA 1997-2250111	19970327
AU 9721437	A1	19971022	AU 1997-21437	19970327
AU 717267	B2	20000323		
EP 922097	A1	19990616	EP 1997-913984	19970327
R: BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE				
NZ 331940	A	20000228	NZ 1997-331940	19970327
JP 2000507446	T2	20000620	JP 1997-534743	19970327
US 2002147168	A1	20021010	US 2001-850846	20010507

=> d 48 ab

L4 ANSWER 48 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AB A review with several refs. Several site-specific DNA recombination systems have been shown to function in **plants**. **Excision** and integration of DNA relevant to genetic transformation have been described. Site-specific **excision** can remove selectable **marker** genes from **plant** genomes, permitting subsequent rounds of gene transfer with the same selection protocol. The elimination of **marker** genes from transgenic crop **plants** also eases concerns over the widespread release of antibiotic resistance genes. Site-specific integration of DNA has demonstrated the precise insertion of single-copy DNA into recombination sites previously placed in the **plant** genome. The reproducible insertion of DNA constructs into the same site permits anal. of gene alleles in the same chromosome configuration. Site-specific recombination has also been used to restructure **plant** genomes. Recombination between sites placed on the same or on different chromosomes has generated chromosome deletions, inversions and reciprocal chromosome translocations. Site-specific recombination of chromosomes in vitro can also fractionate large chromosome fragments. In this session, the authors will present findings on the ongoing development of site-specific recombination for monocot transformation, chromosome rearrangements, interspecies chromosome recombination, and anal. of **transgene** expression.

=> d 48 so

L4 ANSWER 48 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
SO Biological Sciences Symposium, San Francisco, Oct. 19-23, 1997 (1997),
295-297 Publisher: TAPPI Press, Atlanta, Ga.
CODEN: 66GVA7

=> d 51-56 ti

L4 ANSWER 51 OF 56 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2005) on STN DUPLICATE 16
TI A system for insertional mutagenesis and chromosomal rearrangement using the Ds transposon and Cre-lox.
L4 ANSWER 52 OF 56 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2005) on STN
TI FLP **recombinase** in transgenic **plants**: constitutive activity in stably transformed tobacco and generation of marked cell clones in Arabidopsis.
L4 ANSWER 53 OF 56 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on

·STN
 TI Recycling selectable markers in yeast.

L4 ANSWER 54 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 TI Exchange of gene activity in transgenic **plants** catalyzed by the Cre-lox site-specific recombination system

L4 ANSWER 55 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 TI Directed **excision** of a **transgene** from the **plant** genome

L4 ANSWER 56 OF 56 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2005) on STN DUPLICATE 17
 TI Gene transfer with subsequent removal of the selection gene from the host genome.

=> d 55 so

L4 ANSWER 55 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 SO Molecular and General Genetics (1992), 234(1), 49-59
 CODEN: MGGEAE; ISSN: 0026-8925

=> d 55 ab

L4 ANSWER 55 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 AB The effectiveness of loxP-Cre directed **excision** of a **transgene** was examined using phenotypic and mol. analyses. Two methods of combining the elements of this system, re-transformation and cross pollination, were found to produce different degrees of **excision** in the resulting **plants**. Two linked traits, β -glucuronidase (GUS) and a gene encoding sulfonylurea-resistant acetolactate synthase (ALSr), were integrated into the genome of tobacco and Arabidopsis. The ALSr gene, bounded by loxP sites, was used as the selectable **marker** for transformation. The directed loss of the ALSr gene through Cre-mediated **excision** was demonstrated by the loss of resistance to sulfonylurea herbicides and by Southern blot anal. The β -glucuronidase gene remained active. The **excision** efficiency varied in F1 progeny of different lox and Cre parents and was corrected with the Cre parent. Many of the lox + Cre F1 progeny were chimeric and some F2 progeny retained resistance to sulfonylureas. Re-transformation of lox/ALS/lox/GUS tobacco **plants** with cre led to much higher efficiency of **excision**. Lines of tobacco transformants carrying the GUS gene but producing only sulfonylurea-sensitive progeny were obtained using both approaches for introducing cre. Similarly, Arabidopsis lines with GUS activity but no sulfonylurea resistance were generated using cross pollinations.

=> s ((yadav, n?) or (yadav n?))/au
 L5 326 ((YADAV, N?) OR (YADAV N?))/AU

=> s l5 and recombinase
 L6 4 L5 AND RECOMBINASE

=> dup rem l6
 PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L6
 L7 4 DUP REM L6 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-4 ti

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 TI Gene silencing by site-specific recombination used in controlling gene expression in transgenic plants

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI Split intein-mediated protein trans-splicing in transgenic plants and uses
in producing active hybrid proteins

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI Method of controlling site-specific recombination using split
intein-mediated protein splicing

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI Methods for conditional transgene expression and trait removal in plants

=> d ab

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AB This invention relates to methods of controlling gene silencing using
site-specific recombination. A variety of constructs are provided which
are useful for conditional or regulated gene silencing in plants,
comprising a suite of constitutive, inducible, tissue-specific or
developmental stage-specific promoters operably linked to target sequences
(TS). **Recombinase** inversion or excision yields double-stranded
TS RNA, which thereby functions to trigger endogenous gene silencing
mechanisms. By matching promoters, responsive to various inducers, plant
tissues or plant developmental states with the **recombinase**
systems, transcriptional stop fragments or introns and target sequences,
gene silencing of virtually any target sequence may be modulated at any
plant development stage or in any plant generation. This is especially useful,
when genes responsible for gene silencing are down-regulated to permit
expression of particular transgenes at levels greater than permitted when
gene silencing is activated.

=> d so

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
SO PCT Int. Appl., 79 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

=> d pi

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004003180	A1	20040108	WO 2003-US20810	20030630

W: AU, CA
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE,
IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR

=> d 4 ab

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AB This invention relates to constructs for the conditional or regulated
expression or excision of transgenes in plants using site-specific
recombinase systems. The constructs comprise a variety of
constitutive, inducible, tissue specific or developmental stage-specific
promoters operably linked to either a transgene or the elements of one or
more site-specific **recombinase** system. By matching promoters,
responsive to various inducers, plant tissues or plant developmental
states with the **recombinase** systems, stop fragments and
transgenes, virtually any trait may be expressed or excised at any plant
development stage or in any plant generation.

=> d 4 pi

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2001036595	A2	20010525	WO 2000-US31600	20001116
	WO 2001036595	A3	20020124		
	W: AU, BR, CA, HU, IL, JP, KR, MX, NZ, PL, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
	US 6632980	B1	20031014	US 1999-442021	19991117
	CA 2359758	AA	20010525	CA 2000-2359758	20001116
	BR 2000008910	A	20020129	BR 2000-8910	20001116
	EP 1200617	A2	20020502	EP 2000-986220	20001116
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR				
	JP 2003514521	T2	20030422	JP 2001-538474	20001116
	NZ 513219	A	20040326	NZ 2000-513219	20001116